

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XVII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1898.

NUMBER 238.

IN BLACK AND WHITE

Are the Evidences of Friction
In the Army.

THE OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

Proof of Interview Criticising the
War Department.

THE MILES-ALGER CONTROVERSY

Interesting Chapter Regarding the Visit
of General Miles to Cuba and
Shafter's Anxiety About Being
Superseded During
the Campaign.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30.—The Star prints a three column dispatch from J. D. Whelpley, its special war correspondent, who has just returned from Porto Rico, bearing upon the Miles-Alger controversy.

Mr. Whelpley takes occasion to deny the statement that his recently published interview in Porto Rico with General Miles wherein the latter was quoted as casting reflections upon the war department was not genuine, and in support of the statements already made the Star prints telegrams that passed between the war department and General Miles and Shafter on the points at issue.

"Doubt is expressed by some," says Mr. Whelpley, "as to whether General Miles ever said these things I credit him with. Others suggest he may have said them in confidence which was betrayed. I feel confident General Miles will stand by the interview referred to. My talk with him was not confidential. I went to him as a newspaper, for the avowed and express purpose of securing an interview. There was no reservation from publication in the conversation.

In this instance, however, no question of veracity need arise. General Miles himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the records of the war department and it only needs a clearing away of inconsequent matter to tell the story clearly and in full."

The full text of the Star's article follows:

It needs only a glance at the official records of the war department to show each and every one of these charges to be truth, and to throw much additional light on the situation.

That he was in command of the entire army when in Washington is, of course, evident. That he did not resign this supreme command when he went to Tampa, and that it was he who was treating with the Cubans for co-operation in Cuba is shown by the numerous telegrams exchanged with General Garcia.

The war department recognized Miles as the chief when he was in Tampa, for June 12 a telegram was sent to him from Washington which begins, "The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to secretary of war is repeated for your information, etc."

On July 4 General Shafter sent the following dispatch to Washington, addressed to the adjutant general: "Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, in Camp Near Santiago de Cuba, July 4.—There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that General Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men."

"This puts a different aspect on affairs, and while we can probably maintain our position, it would be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss."

General Lawton reports that General Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 p. m. that Pando had passed in on the Cobre road. General Lawton says can not compel General Garcia to obey my instructions to place themselves in a position where they will have to fight, and that if we intend to reduce Santiago we will have to depend alone upon our own troops, and that we will require twice the number we now have."

It was this situation which determined General Miles to go to Cuba. The day he sailed with reinforcements—July 7—he sent the following dispatch from Washington to General Shafter at Santiago:

"Take every precaution against surprise and be on the lookout that the enemy does not turn your right flank and come in on the line of your communications. Reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as possible, but you will have to be the judge of the position you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you."

"MILES."

"Major General Commanding."

General Miles sailed for Cuba July 11 at noon, and upon his safe arrival at once assumed charge, reporting to the secretary of war.

All of the subsequent business of the surrender was entirely in his hands, as shown by the fact that the war department communicated with him direct, not even mentioning General Shafter's name in the numerous dispatches.

The following dispatch is an excellent example:

"Washington, July 13.—Major General Miles: You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms; the officers and men after sur-

role will be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Assaults should be settled promptly."

"ALGER, Secretary."

This dispatch recognized Miles as commander and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation, Secretary Alger sent a dispatch to General Shafter assuring him that General Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way.

This dispatch General Miles refers to as "secret," for he says he did not know it had been sent, not being notified from Washington and General Shafter saying nothing about it.

After surrender General Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint peace commissioners, and, judging from Shafter's report that all was over, he instructed him as to the disposition of the troops.

General Miles then reported the condition of affairs to the secretary of war, with whom he had been in conference. In one of his telegrams to Miles, Secretary Alger says:

"As soon as Santiago falls the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made and remain. I suppose, until the fever has had its run."

Miles did not agree with Secretary Alger, for July 21, in a letter, the general commanding urged the return of the army to the United States as soon as possible.

July 17, after the surrender was complete, General Shafter wired as follows to General Miles: "Siboney, July 17.—General Miles, on Board Yale: Letters received and orders in reference to movement of the camp received and will be carried out. None is more anxious to get away from here than myself. It seems from your orders given me, that you regard my forces as part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving under you, general, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions, but I was told by the secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here. I will furnish the information called for as to condition of command to Gilmore, adjutant army headquarters."

General Miles very promptly replied as follows:

"Playa Del Este, July 18.—General Shafter: Telegram received. Have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is part of the United States army, which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto and directed by the president to go wherever I thought my presence required, and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the orders of the secretary of war of July 13 left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event should cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine. Very truly yours, NELSON A. MILES."

"Major General Commanding United States Army."

General Miles then sent General Shafter final instructions and left hurriedly for Porto Rico.

CLEVELAND LADIES

Tried to Relieve the Sufferings of Sick Soldiers.

Cleveland, Aug. 30.—The train bearing 260 sick soldiers of the Eighth New York regiment of volunteer infantry, reached Cleveland at 6 p. m. in charge of Captain Lindheim, assistant surgeon.

There was a crowd of at least 2,000 people in waiting, including the ladies of the Cleveland war relief board, with delicacies, and members of the staffs of nurses and physicians of the Huron street and Lakeside hospitals.

The intention here was to take any of the soldiers who were in a dangerous condition to these hospitals.

The ladies at once gave eggs, chicken broth, egg nog and food to the sick men, the nurses washed some of the bed-ridden boys and made them more comfortable, and the doctors passed through the train examining the men.

The physicians immediately found several typhoid fever cases in which the temperature had passed the danger point and they asked for permission to take the patients to the hospitals. The temperature of one man was 105 degrees. Captain Lindheim refused.

The ladies added their pleadings, as did Captain Tillson of the army recruiting office in this city, who has been a regular army officer for 24 years, and he was backed up by Superintendent Webber of Huron street hospital. Captain Lindheim positively refused to let any of the soldiers go, however, despite the stern warning that some of the men would probably die on the train within a few hours.

The feeling of the men on the train against Captain Lindheim is very bitter.

A few of the sick soldiers wandered through the cars delirious from effects of fever and the big doses of quinine they had been given.

The train departed at 7 p. m. for New York city. Stops will be made at Erie and Buffalo and word has been sent to the ladies' relief committees of those places to be in readiness for the sick soldiers.

About Merritt's Recall.

Washington, Aug. 30.—It was announced at the war department that General Merritt was to go to Paris to give the peace commission the benefit of his presence in the Philippines. The original plan had been to send

Admiral Dewey to Paris for that purpose, but this was changed upon representations from the admiral that he could be of greater service at Manila than in Paris. Whether or not General Merritt will return to the Philippines has not yet been determined; that will depend entirely upon the state of affairs in the islands when the peace commission concludes its labors.

Customs Collections at Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following cablegram from General Shafter under date of Santiago: "I have transferred all business relating to customs over to Major General Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of a small amount in July, \$102,093. Salaries of officials and all expenses, including street cleaning, city officials, police, etc., have been paid to date, leaving over \$90,000 in the treasury. The expenses of the custom house have been cut down from \$40,000 per annum to \$28,000, and that in time can be materially reduced."

Sick Soldiers Fed.

Delaware, O., Aug. 30.—The hospital train of the Eighth New York regiment reached here. Captain Dr. George W. Lindheim was in charge and he was the only commissioned officer or physician on the train. There were 260 sick men, 40 of whom were unable to get out of their berths. Three are likely to die before reaching New York city. There were pitiful sights in the last three cars, where the sick men were. Grocery and restaurant men assisted by many citizens had sandwiches, coffee, milk, lemonade and fruits ready when the train arrived.

Will Repair Ships.

Washington, Aug. 30.—It is not the intention of the navy department to make any considerable reduction in the number of ships of the commissioned list at this time. Aside from the question of reducing the effectiveness of our naval strength in advance of a satisfactory outcome of the peace commission's work at Paris, the department is desirous of using the time now available to make any necessary changes in the ships so they will be gathered at the navy yards and put in the most thorough repair.

Hobson at Santiago.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 30.—The steamer Segurana arrived, bringing Lieutenant Richmond Hobson, who will superintend the efforts to float the sunken Spanish cruisers Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa. Lieutenant Hobson had an enthusiastic informal reception from General Lawton, with whom he will be quartered while in Santiago. The Segurana brought also Captain Leigh and 40 men of the signal service corps, who will relieve Colonel Greene.

Big Wharf Released.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 30.—General Lawton issued an order releasing the largest wharf in the harbor, lately wholly occupied by the United States government, and returning it to the use of the local merchants and shippers. Trading vessels have experienced great inconveniences and delay in consequence of insufficient wharf facilities and many ships in the harbor are waiting a place to unload. The special hardship arises from the excessive harbor charges.

Dismissed From Service.

Washington, Aug. 30.—R. E. Kirkham, the official formerly in charge of the weather station at New Orleans, and whose sudden flight from that city created a sensation some weeks ago, has been dismissed from the service. Forecast Official Alexander McArdie, who has been stationed at the weather office at San Francisco, has been transferred to the New Orleans station.

Spanish Cabinet Meets.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—The cabinet sat, but has not yet decided as to the composition of the peace commission. Duke Almodovar, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Grolizard, minister of justice, and Senor Giron, minister of the colonies, were appointed a committee to draft a bill authorizing peace negotiations.

Fresh Meat Arrives.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Admiral Dewey has informed the navy department that he has an abundance of supplies for the present needs of his squadron. In a dispatch to the department he announces the arrival of an Australian refrigerator ship with fresh meats and other provisions.

Started Home.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Although not yet officially reported, Adjutant General Corbin says he is satisfied that all the troops in Porto Rico which were recently ordered home to be mustered out, have started on their homeward journey.

No Farewell Banquet.

London, Aug. 30.—Owing to the brief time left him before departing for America, Colonel Hay has been compelled to decline an invitation from the lord mayor of London to a farewell banquet.

TO BORROW MONEY.

Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias Want \$25,000.

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, was in session all day in the state house.

It adopted the new ritual for the Uniformed rank in a modified form. The election of two members of the board of control of the endowment fund takes place. The candidates are Edmunds of North Dakota, Pickett of Iowa, Loomis of Michigan, Blackwell of Kentucky, Barnes of Illinois, Fillscher of Wisconsin and Davis of Colorado. The board of control elects its own president.

The committee appointed several days ago to investigate the charges of extravagance made against the supreme lodge officers and to secure if necessary the name of the informant of a local paper, will report that there has been extravagance but no criminal misconduct.

The ways and means committee decided to recommend a per capita tax of six cents for the support of the supreme lodge, which with \$9,000 estimated income from the sale of supplies and \$7,500 income from the supreme representative tax of \$50 each against grand lodges, will give an income of about \$50,000 a year. The supreme lodge decided to borrow \$25,000.

First Corps Ready to Move.

Chickamauga, Ga., Aug. 30.—The work of moving the First army corps from Chickamauga has been completed and the army officials are now directing their intention to the Third corps. No regiments of this latter corps have left as yet, but two, the Third Tennessee and First Mississippi, are expected to leave for Anniston, Ala. Others will leave as rapidly as transportation can be provided for them. The whole corps, it is thought, can be easily moved during the week.

Owned in Cleveland.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Aug. 30.—In a heavy storm near Poverty Island the steamer Superior parted with her consort the schooner Sandusky. The Sandusky arrived here and reports that the last that was seen of the Superior she was flying signals of distress. The Superior is owned by M. A. Bradley of Cleveland and is a wooden boat of the older class, having been built in 1873. She carries a crew of 14 men.

First Cavalryman Arrive.

New York, Aug. 30.—The sixth and seventh sections of the First United States cavalry arrived in Jersey City from Lakeland, Fla. There were about 400 men on the two trains. All were transported from Jersey City to Long Island City to continue their trip to Montauk Point. The men saw active service in Cuba. The first five sections of the cavalry are at Montauk. Nineteen sick were left behind at Washington, and two died there. The troops brought Private C. H. Thomas, who is accused of having killed Private Deans in a fight on Aug. 18.

Upheld the Governor.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—No orders for mustering out of troops at Camp Merrilam have been received by General Miller. The heavy artillery will probably be retained in the service. The dispute regarding the appointment of officers in the Twentieth Kansas regiment has been settled. Colonel Funston has received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin to the effect that Governor Leedy had full power to appoint whom ever he pleased as officers of his regiment.

Justice White May Decline.

Washington, Aug. 30.—There is still a possibility of a change in the personnel of the American membership of the peace commission. Up to this moment it is not yet definitely and absolutely known whether Justice White will accept the appointment tendered to him, and efforts are making by the president to learn his intentions in the matter.

Mustered Out in Bodies.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Acting Secretary Allen has decided to adopt the policy of the mustering out the naval militia in bodies, instead of individually as heretofore. This will be done in the case of the New York men on the Yankee now at New York, and in all other cases hereafter.

Santiago Bulletin.

Washington, Aug. 30.—General Lawton's bulletin of the health conditions of the troops at Santiago follows: Total sick, 358; fever, 311; new cases fever, 19; returned to duty, 23.

A Division.

Henderson, Ky., Aug. 30.—The Republican convention of the Second congressional district held here split in two factions, one nominating W. T. Fowler and the other George W. Jolly for congress.

Turner Nominated.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30.—Oscar Turner was nominated for congress by the Democrats of this, the Fifth district.

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

Reaches the Forest City Rath-
er Unexpectedly.

THEY WILL VISIT CANTON.

A Small Crowd Was in Waiting at the
Euclid Avenue Depot—The Distinguished Visitors Were Driven
to Herrick Residence.

Cleveland, Aug. 30.—The train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in Cleveland at 5:45 p. m. The presidential party left the train at the Euclid avenue station and were driven directly to the residence of Colonel Myron T. Herrick on Cedar Heights. There was a small crowd at the station, the hour of the president's arrival not being generally known. The president will probably remain in Cleveland a week and will visit Canton one day during his stay in this city.

Entitled to Wear a Uniform.

Washington, Aug. 30.—For the first time in the history of the American army a woman was appointed a member of the medical staff. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, wife of Professor W. J. McGee of this city, and daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, formerly of the naval observatory, was regularly sworn in as an acting assistant surgeon. This, according to Secretary Alger's general order, would entitle her to the uniform of a second Lieutenant without designation of rank. It is not likely, however, that Dr. McGee will avail herself of this privilege.

General Booth's Message.

London, Aug. 30.—General William Booth of the Salvation army sent the following telegram to Emperor Nicholas: "May it please your majesty I have received with profound thankfulness to God the news of your imperial majesty's wise, beneficent and Christian-like proposal in favor of universal peace. I cannot refrain from assuring you of the admiration of Salvationists in all parts of the world, whose prayers will ascend to Almighty God for your majesty and for the triumphs of those principles of peace and righteousness after which they are ever striving and which are moving you to seek the true welfare of all nations. This great act of good must forever add to the honor of your majesty's name and reign and country."

Sick at Camp Wilcox.

New York, Aug. 30.—Arrivals at Camp Wilcox, Montauk Point, included the First battalion of the District of Columbia volunteers, one battalion of United States engineers attached to the Fifth army corps, troops A, C, D and F of the Second cavalry, the men who operated the balloons at Santiago and 95 men of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteers. These were debarked from the United States transport Minnewaska, which left Santiago de Cuba on Aug. 23. There are 1,600 patients in the general hospital at Camp Wilcox, 115 of whom are down with typhoid fever. There are 536 men in the detention hospital. The hospital will be enlarged so as to accommodate 750 more patients.

Sick at Camp Thomas.

Chickamauga, Ga., Aug. 30.—At least half of the sick have been sent away, and arrangements are being made to send hundreds of others. The surgeons and nurses are now able to give good attention to all here, and a decided change for the better is everywhere noticeable. Governor Black of New York has arrived. He came here for the purpose of examining into the condition of the New York regiments. The governor will make a careful examination of all the reports that have been sent out in reference to the New York regiments, and will ascertain if he can do anything that will benefit the boys.

Will Not Appear.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—In a decision rendered Judge Coffey upheld the will of Mrs. Angella Scott, who died last December leaving \$500,000 to be divided among her immediate relatives. Her husband, to whom she bequeathed two-fifths, and her niece, Mrs. Miley of New York, to whom she left \$1, contested the will separately on the ground that the deceased was mentally deranged and had made the will while unduly influenced by relatives. Judge Coffey decided that the decedent was competent and no undue influence was used.

Reviewed the Troops.

Moscow, Aug. 30.—Following the unveiling of the monument to Czar Alexander III, Emperor Nicholas gave a grand gala banquet at the palace of the Kremlin in the evening. The czar reviewed the troops in the presence of the imperial family and a large company of distinguished guests.